THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 13. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 263.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

The Legislature.

We give below a list of the members elect of the Legislature of North Carolina. This list is believed to be correct:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—Nat. Winslow, whig.
Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.
Gates and Chowan—Henry Willy, whig.
Tyrrell and Hyde—Chas. McCleese, whig.
Northampton—Thomas J. Person, dem.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, whig.
Bertie—Joseph B. Cherry, whig.
Martin and Washington—Asa Biggs, dem.
Halifax—M. L. Wiggins, whig.
Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark, democrat.
Pitt—B. F. Eborn, whig.
Beaufort—Joshua Taylor, whig.
Craven—Council B. Wood, democrat.
Carteret and Jones—Richard Oldfield, dem.
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.
New Hanover—Owen Fennell, dem.
Duplin—B. W. Herring, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. S. D. McDowell, dem.
Cumberland—Warren Winslow, dem.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.
Johnston—Linn B. Sanders, dem.
Wake—Gaston H. Wilder, dem.
Nash—John H. Drake, Jr., dem.
Franklin—James Collins, dem.
Warren—William Eaton, Jr., dem.
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem.
Person—John W. Cunningham, dem.
Orange—William A. Graham, whig.
Alamance and Randolph—Wm. B. Lane, whig.
Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, whig.
Robeson and Richmond—Thos. J. Morisey, whig.
Anson and Union—Thos. S. Ashe, dem.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig.
Caswell—John A. Graves, dem.
Rockingham—George D. Boyd, dem,
Mecklenburg—John Walker, dem.
Stanly and Cabarrus—A. C. Freeman, whig
Rowan and Davie—John A. Lillington, whig, deceased. A new election to be held under writ from the Governor.
Davidson—John W. Thomas, whig.
Stokes and Forsythe—J. J. Martin, dem.
Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Geo. Bower, dem.
Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Anderson Mitchell, whig.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—C. T. N. Davis, whig.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—John F. Hoke, dem.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—Columbus Mills, dem.
Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison—David Coleman, dem.
Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—Wm. H. Thomas, dem.

Thirty democrats, twenty whigs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—J. W. Lancaster, dem., Giles Mebane, whig.
Alexander—J. M. Bogle, whig.
Anson—A. J. Dargan and Jno. Broadway, whigs.
Ashe—Allen Gentry, dem.
Burke—W. F. McKesson, whig.
Buncombe—Z. B. Vance, whig.
Bladen—George M. White, dem.
Bertie—David Outlaw, P. H. Winston, whigs.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, Fred. Grist, whigs.
Brunswick—Gaston Meares, dem.
Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer, whig.
Catawba—Henderson Sherrill, dem.
Craven—S. W. Chadwick, G. Green, whigs.
Cumberland—Jesse G. Shepherd, C. H. Coffield, M. J. McDuffie, dems.
Chowan—John C. Badham, dem.
Columbus—A. J. Jones, whig.
Camden—Wilson Harrison, whig.
Carteret—Levi T. Oglesby, dem.
Cherokee—John Roland, Southern Rights' whig.
Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, W. Long, dems.
Chatham—R. C. Cotten and A. D. Headen, dems., and J. H. Headen, whig.
Caldwell—Samuel F. Patterson, whig.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.
Cleaveland—G. G. Holland, W. W. Wright, dems.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, H. Walser, whigs.
Davie—William B. March, whig.
Duplin—W. J. Houston, N. B. Whitfield, dems.
Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, David Williams, dems.
Forsythe—J. A. Waugh, A. Flynt, dems.
Franklin—W. K. Martin, dem.
Gaston—James H. White, dem.
Granville—James M. Bullock and William H. Lyon, dems., J. S. Amis, whig.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Calvin Johnson, D. F. Caldwell, whigs.
Greene—B. F. Williams, whig.
Gates—M. H. Eure, whig.
Haywood—R. G. A. Love, dem.
Halifax—R. H. Smith, J. D. Perkins, whigs
Hertford—W. L. Daniel, whig.
Hyde—Milton Selby, dem.
Henderson—John Baxter, whig.
Iredell—R. H. Parks, L. Q. Sharp, whigs.
Jackson—Mr. Bryson, S. R. whig.
Jones—F. G. Simmons, whig.
Johnston—B. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, dems.
Lenoir—William Sutton, dem.
Lincoln—Henry Cansler, dem.
Madison—John Yancey, dem.
Martin—John Watts, dem.
McDowell—S. J. Neal, Southern Rights' whig.
Moore—Hugh Leach, whig.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, whig.
Macon—Mr. Patton, Southern Rights' whig.
Mecklenburg—William Black, W. R. Myers, dems.
Nash—J. W. Bryant, dem.
New Hanover—Thomas H. Williams, S. J. Person, dems.
Northampton—J. B. Bynum, M. W. Smallwood, dems.
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, dem.
Orange—S. F. Philips, J. Turner, Jr., whigs.
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, whig.
Perquimans—J. P. Jordan, dem.
Pitt—G. E. B. Singletary, W. J. Blow, dems.
Person—Major Green, dem.
Robeson—Neill Regan, Thomas A. Norment, dems.
Rockingham—Thomas Settle, Jr., Joseph W. Neal, dems.
Rowan—C. A. Rose, dem., A. H. Caldwell, whig.
Rutherford—John G. Bynum, William M. Shipp, whigs.
Randolph—John A. Craven, Jesse Thornburg, whigs.
Richmond—W. L. Steele, whig.
Sampson—George R. Daughtry, Dr. Shaw, dems.
Surry—Charles Whitlock, dem.
Stokes—Joel F. Hill, dem.
Stanly—John Furr, whig.
Tyrrell, a whig of course, but we have not learned who.
Union—James A. Dunn, dem.
Wake—N. G. Rand and W. W. Whitaker, dems., and J. Mordecai, whig.
Warren—W. A. Jenkins, S. H. Williams, dems.
Washington—H. A. Giliam, whig.
Watauga—Jonathan Horton, whig.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch and Mr. Whitfield, dems.
Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, C. L. Cook, whigs.
Yadkin—C. W. Williams, dem.
Yancey—John W. Garland, dem.

Sixty-five democrats, fifty-one whigs, and four Southern rights whigs. The democrats will have a clear majority of twenty on joint ballot.

DR. COLUMBUS MILLS.

We are truly gratified to announce the election of this talented member of the Democratic party to the Senate from Rutherford county. He was prominently spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, and was nominated by several public meetings of the people. He will make an able presiding officer of the Senate, and we hope to see him promoted to that station.—*Milton Spectator.*

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Washington, August 21, 1854.

Mr. Soule writes from Madrid to the state Department that he has no hope of purchasing Cuba from Espartero, or even of an amicable settlement of existing difficulties, unless backed by strong measures from Washington. He believes the reign of Isabella will be short, and that a Republican Government will follow.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.

Cincinnati, August 14.—A powder magazine at Maysvill took fire yesterday, and 800 kegs of powder exploded—13 houses were blown to pieces, several persons were wounded, but none killed. One woman, however, died of fright.

Elder Richards, one of the leading Mormon apostles, lately fell in love with two fair daughters of a widow lady, in the Salt Lake city. The mother, who was on the shady line of sixty, objected to being seperated from them. As the Elder was determined to make a bargain, he took the whole lot.

The Boston *Atlas* says there was a severe frost at East Moultonborough, N. H., on Tuesday night. Rather cool for dog days.

The Supreme Court of New York has adopted a rule providing that a lawyer examining a witness shall stand up.

Snake Fascination.

The St. Louis Herald of the 12th instant relates a case of snake fascination which resulted fatally. The Herald vouches for the truth of the statement, the particulars of which are stated as follows:

A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, a short time since, under the following circumstances: O'Mara resides on Copperas Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacific Railroad Depot. Some nine months ago, early last fall, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fleshy and hearty, and apparently without any cause or complaint of sickness.

By the time winter had fairly set in, she was wasted away to a mere skeleton, but as soon as the weather became cold she again seemed to revive. She never complained of being unwell, and in reply to all their inquiries in regard to her health, she invariably said she felt very well, only a little weak. As soon as spring arrived, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go out to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when, if more victuals would be given her, she would again return to the creek, as they thought, to eat.

Finally, some of the neighbors having heard of the circumstances of the child's extraordinary conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father to watch her movements, which he did last Friday.—The child had been sitting on the bank of the creek nearly all the forenoon, until near dinner time, when she got up and went to her father's house, asked for a piece of bread and butter, and again returned to the same place she had been. Her father kept behind her without making any noise. As soon as the child was seated the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing and become apparently very angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to the monster.

The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot; entertaining, as most Irish people do, a great dread of snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of his child, not knowing the nature of the snake or the extent of the influence on his child. His blood became clogged in his veins, and he groaned in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed and glide away into the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and he then resolved to detain his child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again next day to the creek and follow her and kill the snake.

Next morning she took a piece of bread and again went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance shot him through the head. The child swooned; the snake squirmed and worked himself around awhile and then died; the child in the meantime recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms, acting in a manner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

Death of a little stranger.—Died, in Nashua, N. H., on the 21st ult. Charles W., adopted child of W. H. W. and Mary Ann Ball, aged about ten weeks. There is a tale conected with this little child which some body may be interested to know. About two months ago, while Mr. W. H. W. Ball, who keeps the refreshment room in the railroad station in this city, was standing upon the platform, and just as the evening train was upon the point of starting, a gentleman unknown to him, a total stranger, stepped from the car and handed him a package, and immediatly returned to the car, which was already in motion. On examination, the package was found to consist of a roll of bank bills, but not a word of explanation. About 9 o'clock on the same evening, Mr. Ball heard a carriaage drive up to his door, and the door gently open. The door bell rang and the carriage went away.—On going to the door a band box was found in the entry, directed to W. H. W. Ball, upon opening which, they found, to their surprise, a beautiful child fast asleep, along with a note, praying that the child might not be sent to the poor house, but that Mr. Ball would keep it and give it his name. This request was complied with, and Mr. and Mrs Ball have cared for the little stranger with nothing short of parental affection. A few days ago it was taken sick, and finally was removed to the land of the blest. There is a heart somewhere—and, possibly, more than one—which will bleed when this little history meets their eye, if it should ever do so.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.*

Editorial.—An editor out West, in speaking of his domestic increase gives the following:

Sound the stage-horn—blow the trumpet,
That the waiting world may know,
Publish it through all our borders.
Even unto Mexico.

Seize your pen, oh dreaming poet!
And in numbers smooth as may be,
Spread afar the joyful tidings!
Betsy's got another baby!

The Satinet Mills at Rockville, Conn., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, involving a loss of $75,000.

Soda Springs in California.—A late San Francisco paper says:

The party engaged in the survey of public lands under Mr. Pool, found at a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego county, a singular collection of fountains or springs of soda water, situated in a sandy plain or depression in the surface of the desert. The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated beverage, fresh from some natural laboratory below.—Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a green luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl and fringed by a luxuriant growth of cane.—The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent property as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries, and was drunk with avidity by both men and animals belonging to the party. When impregnated with acid of any kind, it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink. Some of it has been brought in, in order to be chemically tested, with the view to make the discovery of some practical utility.

Mr. Sherman was a representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been that of making shoes. On one occasion John Randolph rose and with his usual squeaking sounds said, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington?" Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak, "I cut it up sir, to make moccasins for the descendants of Pocahontas!"

The Chinese are said to have labored for centuries under great embarrassment from not knowing how to make a barrel. They could make the staves, and set them up, and hoop them in; they could make the heads, and put one of them in; and indeed, with the help of a man inside, they could put the second one in; but how to get the man out after the barrel was headed up, that was a problem they could not solve.

Duel Prevented.—Mr. F. S. Moore, of Wilmington, N. C., was arrested in Petersburg last evening, and recognised in the sum of $2,000 to keep the peace for twelve months, the authorities having received information of intention to fight a duel with a gentleman named Jones, of the same State.

A woman has been elected constable in Perry county, Illinois.

Dr. J. C. Patterson of McWhirterville Tenn., has been detected by the U. S. Mail Agent as the individual who has been abstracting large amounts of money on transit through his office.

Congress appropriated $1,500 on the Army bill, for a sword to Brevet Major General John E. Wool.

In a recent trial before the U. S. District Court, Judge McLean said: *'Rum has sunk* more seamen than all the tempests that ever blew.

Why are the gates of a nunnery like a blacksmith's apron? Because they keep off sparks.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 54.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the President may, from time to time, in his discretion, remove or change the location of any of the surperintendencies now or hereafter to be established by law;

For the pay of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For pay of three Indian sub-agents for California, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of four Indian sub-agents in Oregon Territory, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars;

For pay of two Indian sub-agents in Washington Territory, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars;

For pay of three Indian agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June, thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For pay of two Indian sub-agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirthieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;

For salaries of six agents, authorized by this act, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, the sum of nine thousand dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, twenty-eight thousand dollars;

For pay of six interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, three thousand dollars;

For pay of six interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendant in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars;

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars;

For erecting buildings for Indian agents in Washington Territory, five thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For the reappropriation for expenses of the removal of the Catawba Indians to the west of the Mississippi river, and of settling and subsisting them one year in their new homes, provided that a home shall first be obtained for them, and that they shall be removed only with their own consent, five thousand dollars.

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGANAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provisions for the support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For payment to the Chickasaw nation in full of the expenses of their commissioners in negotiating the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as stipulated in the ninth article of said treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of the twenty-fifth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain and seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths, and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

COMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES, OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

For first of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars;

For expenses of the transportation of the first of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the goods, provisions, and agricultural implements which may be purchased and transported out of moneys hereby appropriated, shall not be delivered until the said tribes of Indians shall have assented to the amendments of the Senate of the United States to the said treaty, on account of which they are procured.

DELAWARES.

For the expenses of surveying the lands, as provided in the second article of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.

For the first of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per third and sixth articles of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the first of two instalments per fourth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seventy-four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of four sections of land for the Christian Indians, per thirteenth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For payment, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the said Christian Indians shall release the United States from all claims or demands for land or money arising under the third and fourth articles of the agreement of the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, made with said Indians, the payments, of six thousand four hundred dollars and one thousand six hundred dollars, as above provided, being in lieu thereof, and in full consideration of the same.

IOWAS.

For the expenses of surveying as provided in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

For the payment of a portion of the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars due the Iowas, under the second clause of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty- eight, to be applied as an agricultural fund, per ninth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made "for interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight" be reduced to the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the payment in consideration of removal to their reservation, and of a release of all claims per twelfth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For the expenses of selecting the reservation provided in the first article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for surveying and marking the exterior lines of the same, one thousand dollars.

For the first instalment of interest at five per centum on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the first instalment in money, per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the payment for improvements and the

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expenses of appraising the same on the land ceded, per fourth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removal and subsistence and in consideration of a release of all claims per eighth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For expenses of selecting the reservation provided for in the first article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for surveying and marking the exterior lines of the same, five hundred dollars;

For the first of four instalments per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four fifteen thousand dollars;

For removal and subsistence and in satisfaction of all claims and demands, per sixth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the Creek delegation now in the city of Washington, and with whom a treaty has lately been concluded, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventh of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and seventy-dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March. eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty-three instalments for education, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars;

For interest on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-third of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For eleventh of twenty instalments for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars,

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For the expenses of running and marking the eastern boundary line of the Creek country west of the Arkansas, eight thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the private article of supplemental treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the supplemental article to the treaty of the twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

FLORIDA INDIANS, OR SEMINOLES.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars;

For eleventh of fifteen instalments in money, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KANZAS.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

MIAMIES

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fifty article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen. and the fifth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, six hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of November eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent provision for agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

EEL RIVERS, (*Miamies.*)

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

MENOMONIES.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments as annuity, in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For third of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars.

NAVAJOS.

For fulfiling treaty stipulations with the Navajos, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article of the treaty of September ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For fulfilling the stipulations contained in the fifty article of the treaty of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-one thousand dollars;

For surveying and marking the boundary of the reservation of land stipulated in the first article of the treaty of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Any one acquainted with public men in this State, who will run his eye over the list of members elect, will perceive that the next Legislature will be the ablest ever convened in North Carolina.

We regret to learn that the Cholera has made its appearance in Elizabeth City, N. C. Five deaths have occurred in one family, and eight deaths in all. No new cases since Friday.—*Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 16th.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 31, 1854.

THE CHARLOTTE CONVENTION—GEN. DOCKERY.

We publish in another part of our paper a communication in regard to the Charlotte Convention. It is written by a citizen of Mecklenburg county—a gentleman of intelligence and ability, who, although opposed to us in politics, we have always been proud to number among our personal friends.

We were aware before our correspondent informed us of the fact, that Democrats as well as Whigs partieipated in originating and conducting the Charlotte Convention. Some circumstances, however, which came to our knowledge before the Democratic Convention assembled which nominated Mr. Bragg, induced us to believe that the Wilmington and Jonesborough Road was to be made use of in the election as a stalking horse to cover the insidious attacks of Gen. Dockery and his friends upon the nominee of the Democratic party. The time of holding the Charlotte Convention, together with the subsequent conduct of the Whig press along the line of the proposed road, confirmed us in our former opinion, that they and their candidate were more intent on prostituting it to party purposes, than mindful of the important and legitimate objects for which it was called. That Gen. Dockery and the Whig press did use every effort to manufacture political capital out of his letter to the Convention, our friend "B." will not, we suppose, deny. Is it strange, therefore, that we, as well as other Democratic journals, should entertain and express the opinion that the Charlotte Convention, if not controlled by partisans, was at all events used by partisans to advance the interest of the Whig party?

We regard the road, in defence of which our correspondent speaks, as a very important one—important not only to those who live along the line of it, but more important to those of us who, by whatever uncontrollable dispensation, find ourselves tenting on this side the Blue Ridge—altogether beyond the range of the blessed influence of the town of Charlotte.

The Road from Wilmington to Charlotte, although parallel to the Central Road, can, we think, be built without serious detriment to that great work. The intervening country between the two roads—that north of the line of the Central Road, and that south of the proposed road from Wilmington to Charlotte, are abundantly able, in our judgment, to support both lines, and make any investment of capital in them by the State a source of profit to it. The population, wealth and productive capacity of the country through which they will pass, cannot fail to support both lines. To the road from Wilmington to Charlotte we are not at all hostile, and would willingly see the State make a liberal subscription for its construction—provided always she first places the Western extension of the Central Road on a sure and firm footing. But the Road from Charlotte to Jonesboro' is a different matter. Our correspondent thinks it will "clip the wings of a neighbor who has long overshadowed us." If he means that South Carolina is to be the unhappy clipped, we cannot understand the reasoning which can lead him to such a conclusion. If any one is to be clipped, we who live west of the proposed road from Charlotte to Jonesborough are the persons. We are to be the losers by this operation, and we cannot, therefore, upon any principle of human action, be regarded as selfish or illiberal if we oppose the proposed cross charter, until the western extension of the Central Road is secured.

What we have to say to our friend "B." and others in his section, is simply this: Give us an appropriation to extend the Central Road west of the Blue Ridge to the western extremity of Cherokee county, and you may have as many appropriations and charters then as you please.

We have no disposition to impede, if we could, any work of improvement in any part of the State. But we have local interests, as well as the people of Charlotte and Wilmington, which it is our duty to attend to before all others. It is true one of these is the Eastern, the other the Western metropolis of the State. It is true both cities have at various times exhibited a praise-worthy spirit of enterprise and liberality—in building themselves up. It is also very true that while each of these places has of late years steadily advanced in material wealth and become great marts for the traffic of butter and eggs, a sentiment has at the same time grown up in Charlotte that nothing shall be done for North Carolina until Charlotte is first attended to. There are a few "fogies" there who probably do not entertain this feeling. But the progressive party there, those who revel in the more than regal luxury of a weekly can of spiced oysters, an occasional forlorn and shrivelled shad—those who salute a stranger from this region with an air that would throw a Broadway dandy into ecstacies of admiration, and with unaffected simplicity desire to be informed how the devil we manage to exist in that remote land put down on the map as Buncombe—this party, we say, express themselves openly hostile to the extension of the Central Road, and seem to think that this great world would melt away—that chaos would come again, unless the energies of the whole people of North Carolina were concentrated in pushing forward Charlotte to that pre-eminence which she deserves.

We wish to see Charlotte grow and prosper. If she fails to do so she may lay the blame of it at her own door. Prosperity and success are to many a severer trial than adversity, and we are not sure that the pompous air of exultation at what she has accomplished—the evident disposition to magnify her own great deeds and her importance, accompanied as it usually is with an attempt to disparage all other places in the State, that these things may not raise up enemies against her and her works of improvement more implacable than if their enmity was produced by a more reasonable cause. These things do not affect our estimate of Charlotte and its people. They amuse us, for if there is one thing more pleasant than another to look upon, it is a vain man or a vain people. They are so well satisfied with themselves—they are so happy in the delusion that the world cannot get along without them, that they display it in every movement and every feature, and often communicate to those around them, in a manner indescribable and unaccountable, the same placid, complacent feeling of thorough satisfaction with themselves particularly, and generally with the rest of mankind.

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MR. EDITOR:—In an editorial article in your paper of the 24th inst., you allude to the late Charlotte Convention as a "Convention which you will always regard as a mere convocation of Whig politicians, assembled to benefit Gen. Dockery."

I believe you would not intentionally create a false impression, for the purpose of injuring "Whig politicians" or "Gen. Dockery" or "the Charlotte Convention." and as the foregoing expression of your opinion in regard to the last of these objects, is likely to have that effect, you will allow me to correct it by a statement of facts.

The preliminary meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, which appointed the day for the assembling of the Convention, was presided over by John Walker, the Senater elect from Mecklenburg county, who pledged himself for a two-thirds subscription by the State to the Road. The temporary Chairman of the Convention itself was Dr. C. J. Fox, another leading Democrat of Mecklenburg. Gabriel Holmes, Esq., who, as Chairman of the committee on business, reported resolutions for the action of the Convention, is, I am informed, a prominent Democrat of New Hanover county. The "Wilmington Journal" and the "Western Democrat" vied with the "Wilmington Herald" and the "North Carolina Whig" in lauding the proposed Road and in commendation of the proceedings of the Convention. If you look over the names of the delegations from the several counties represented in that convention, you will find, in them all, Whigs and Democrats standing shoulder to shoulder.

These facts show, I think, that the Wilmington and Jonesborough Road is not a partisan enterprise, and that it was originated with no view to benefit either of the candidates for Governor. On the contrary, the people from Wilmington to Jonesboro', without regard to party, look on that work as fraught with incalculable good to the whole State, and as more likely than any scheme hitherto suggested to clip the wings of a neighbor who has long overshadowed us.

The purpose of these lines is accomplished. I trust you will give them a place in your paper.

B.

Morganton, N. C., Aug. 26, 1854.

☞ Hon. T. L. Clingman arrived at home a few days since, in the enjoyment of his usual health.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Altheus Tatham, of Jackson county, was arrested the other day, and lodged in jail at Franklin, charged with abstracting from the U. S. mail, on the 25th of July last, a package containing $590, belonging to Capt. Stephen Munday of Franklin. We understand there is no positive proof against the accused, but the circumstances make out a strong case against him. He awaits the orders of the U. S. District Attorney, Robert P. Dick, Esq.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

We publish to day the proceedings of a Railroad meeting held at Franklin on the 31st ult. The proceedings were forwarded to us some weeks ago, but were mislaid. We give them a place to day with great pleasure, and hope the other counties interested will take immediate steps to be represented in the proposed Convention.

JUDGE SETTLE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Governor and Council have appointed Samuel J. Person, Esq., of New Hanover county, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Settle. We regard this as a very good appointment.—Judge Person is an accomplished gentleman, a good lawyer, and will make an able and upright Judge. He will ride this Circuit this Fall, commencing at Cherokee next week.

ONE OF THE MELONS!

Our friend B. S. Gash, Esq., of this county, sent us a Water Melon a few days since which weighed twenty-nine and a half pounds, and measured three and a half feet in circumference! It was a luscious article, sure. Accept our warmest thanks, friend G. May your melons always be like the one sent us, and may very many of our friends imitate your example.

A called session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, is to be held in Raleigh, commencing on Monday evening 16th October next.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

At Morganton, August Term, 1854:

Nash, C. J.:—

State vs. Sherrill, from Catawba, Judgment reversed.

Castell vs. Strange et al, from Cherokee, Bill dismissed with cost, without prejudice.

Ward vs. Ward, in Equity from Watauga, order of reference.

Barnes vs. Teague & Calhoun, from Macon, Bill dismissed with costs.

Fox vs. Keith, from Buncombe, Judgment affirmed, and to be certified to correct bill of cost.

Smith vs. Fore, from Buncombe, Judgment affirmed.

Biggerstaff vs. Cox, from McDowell, Judgment reversed.

Biggerstaff vs. Cox, from McDowell, judgment affirmed.

Thomas vs. Summey et al, from Henderson, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Rippy vs. Miller, Adm., from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed.

Barilda Royal vs. Sprinkle, from Wilkes, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Long vs. Jamison & Lawrance, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Pearson, J.:—

State vs. Wilson et al., from Macon, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Ray vs. Tatham and others, in Equity from Cherokee, Bill dismissed with costs.

Rea vs. Vannoy et al, from Cherokee, Bill dismissed as to Daws—account as to Vannoy.

Evans vs. Lovingood et al, from Cherokee, no error.

Wilson vs. Hendrix et al, from Henderson, no error in decree below.

Curtis & Watauga County vs. Millen, from Watauga, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Den on dem. of Laughton vs. Biddy, from Rutherford, judgment affirmed.

State on relation of Freeman vs. Rice, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed.

Smith vs. Hays et al, from Burke, issue ordered.

Brittain vs. Jewett, from Burke, demurrer overruled and injunction continued to the hearing.

Battle, J.:—

State vs. March, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Love vs. Nelson, in Equity from Madison, remanded.

Jones vs. Jones, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed.

Jones vs. Jones, from Buncombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Grant vs. Reel & Pendergrass, from McDowell, judgment affirmed.

Earl to use of Weaver vs. Dobson and others, from Rutherford, judgment reversed.

Duckworth vs. Walker, from Burke, judgment affirmed.

Newland, Adm., vs. Newland, from Alexander, judgment affirmed.

Fulton vs. Jones & Cook, from Henderson, decree for Plaintiff.

Woodfin vs. Prather & Johnson, from Yancey, order affirmed.

Horton vs. Cook, from Watauga, Bill dismissed with costs.

We understand that the arguments for the present term of the Court have closed, and we suppose the Court will very soon adjourn.

BE CAREFUL.

A valuable negro boy belonging to Daniel Blake, Esq., was kicked by a mule on Sunday last, and died in two or three hours thereafter.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Local Preachers' Convention Meeting, heretofore published to commence some time in September, at the new Church near Ira Crowder's, on Ivy, has been postponed to the Friday before the second Sabbath in October.

STATE FAIR.

The next Agricultural State Fair, let it be remembered, comes off at Raleigh on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of October next.

☞ Col. M. R. Singleton, of Richland District, S. C., died at his summer residence at Flat Rock, N. C., last week.

A recent number of the Philadelphia Bulletin in commenting upon the health of that city, remarked that "the unusual demands upon the labors of the grave diggers has led to the adoption of the plan of keeping ready made graves for sale." The same journal declares that in one of the popular cemeteries in that place, where strangers and others are buried, graves are dug to the depth of about twelve feet; the first coffin that arrives is lowered and covered by a slight sprinkling of earth; another arrives and is placed on top of the first, and so the work continues until the grave is full. Can there be anything more repulsive to the human feeling than this simple statement? God help the friendless stranger who may happen to be taken ill in the City of Brotherly Love.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 25, 1854.

Cotton is dull and tending downwards.—Ohio flour $10.25 and $10.50 per barrel.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, August 25, 1854.

Sales of 633 bales of cotton, at 7 and 9 3-4 cents.

HEAVY FAILURE.

The house of Alfred Edwards & Co., silk merchants, failed to-day for $500,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We noticed, briefly, last week the retirement of F. I. Wilson, Esq., from the "Republican Banner." The Democratic party, particularly the Western Democracy, have sustained a heavy loss in Mr. Wilson's retirement from the Editorial profession. "Comparisons are odious," but candor compels us to say that wherever it circulated during the campaign just closed, the Banner did more effective service in the cause of Democracy than any other paper in the State. Mr. Wilson writes with great point and vigor, and is one of the best paragraphists in the State. As an Editor his selection and use of matter was extremely judicious and discreet, and we know of no one better able than he to conduct successfully a political canvass.

For the interest of the Democratic party, we hope that friend Frank may not long remain in retirement. For his own good, however, if putting money in his purse be an idea that ever enters his brain, we advise him, now that he is out of the Editorial business, to stay out.

It is pleasant enough, no doubt, to aid in the elevation of one's friends—to have the satisfaction of knowing that you have served a great party and promoted the cause of truth and correct principles—but when a country Editor in this State comes to strike a balance between the profit and loss of his labors, these pleasant reflections are about the most substantial results which he realises. This ought not to be so. The Democratic party ought to support its country papers better.—Their Editors do a deal of thankless and profitless labor—labor without which the party would not now occupy the proud position of victors in the State. Editors and printers are men, and generally men of strong stomachs and good digestion too. They cannot live on compliments, promises nor laudatory notices of their virtues and good qualities, so freely bestowed by those whom they have served, and who, in return, starve them out of the profession. Let the democratic masses make a note of this, and reflect seriously upon their duty towards those who are *always* at work for the ascendancy of their principles.

In addition to Mr. Wilson's withdrawal, we observe that R. K. Bryan, Esq., of the Fayetteville Carolinian, offers his establishment for sale. We shall regret to lose Mr. Bryan from the editorial fraternity. He is a worthy and accomplished gentleman and an able and forcible writer.

Railroad Meeting in Franklin, N. C.

On Monday, 31st July, 1854, a large number of the citizens of Macon county convened in the Court House and organized by appointing A. J. Patton, Esq., Chairman, and Dr. T. Allman Secretary.

Leon: F. Siler, Esq. explained the object of the meeting to be to respond to a proposition made by the people of Duck Town, Tenn., to hold a Convention at this place on Wednesday the 13th September next. Whereupon he offered the following resolutions, which, after a short speech from Col. Wm. H. Thomas, enforcing on the candidates for Governor (both of whom were present) the advantages of this route over others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the people of Duck Town, Ten., have proposed holding a Convention in Franklin, N. C., on Wednesday the 13th September next for the purpose of furthering the construction of, and memorializing the Legislature of North Carolina upon, the extension of the Central Rail Road West from Salisbury via the Duck Town Copper mines to Chattanooga; Tenn.:—

Therefore, Resolved, That we approve of holding said Convention at this place on the 13th September next, and cordially solicit all the counties interested, both in Tennessee and North Carolina. to appoint delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 15 delegates to attend said Convention, on the part of Macon county.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the Asheville papers for publication, with a request that other papers in the State copy the same.

The Chairman then appointed the following delegates for this county, viz:

Col. J. L. Moore, Z. J. Thomas, H. Addington, T. J. Roane, J. W. Dobson, Jacob Siler, Julius Dean, Dr. H. G. Woodfin, Curtis Sanders, Dillard Love, Gen. T. M. Angel, J. K. Gray, N. G. Allman, D. W. Siler and Leon: F. Siler.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. J. PATTON, Ch'n.

T. ALLMAN, Sec'y.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Our community was shocked early yesterday morning by the report that Dr. Edward Brown, in a fit of insanity, had leaped from a second story window, at his father's residence in this Town, and had fractured his skull, and sustained other internal injuries which endangered his life.—In less than two hours after the occurrence, he breathed his last, his injury proving more serious than at first supposed. He died from the rupture of some blood vessel and internal hemorage. The deceased had been tending to insanity for some two months previous to his melancholy end, and his friends had to keep a vigilant watch over him, part of the time, to prevent his injuring others and save him from self-destruction. They had determined to send him to the asylum at Columbia, and were preparing to start at the moment he made the fatal leap.

This melancholy event has cast a gloom over our community, both on account of the deceased, and his family and friends who are left to mourn so sad a fate of a husband, son and brother. No one, we presume, can complain of a wrong done them by Dr. Brown, or of a wanton insult or injury. He was naturally of a mild and kind disposition, and gentlemanly in his deportment. He has fallen in the prime of life, and has found in the grave a rest, which, had his case proved incurable, he never could have had on earth.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Superior New Map.

MONK'S NEW MAP OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Revised & Corrected up to present date, is decidedly the best Map extant, and preferable to all others for many reasons, some of which are the following:

It embraces more Territory on a larger, and all on an equal scale, than any Map ever published in this or any other country; showing the whole enpanse from within seven degrees of the Equator, (south of the Isthmus of Panama,) to the 50th parallel of north Latitude; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, exhibiting all of the United States and Territories, including even the new Territories of Washington and Nebraska, with their boundaries according to the Acts of Congress; being the first Map that ever gave these territorial boundaries correctly. The boundaries of the Counties throughout the United States, not excepting California, are marked; and by a table, which is an original feature in this Map, the location of any County in the Union can be ascertained at once. It shows hundreds of towns more than can be found on any other general Map, and among them are some very important ones. There are over one hundred important county towns where the Court Houses are located, that cannot be found on other Maps,—indeed, neither the locations of the counties, or towns designating the location of any particular county, are shown on other general Maps. Moreover, this is the only work which has a complete and well developed Map of Central America, on the same large scale, and in its proper position, exhibiting an unbroken commercial travelling route from the Ports on the Atlantic to those on the Pacific Coast. The remarks of Mr. Everett in the United States Senate on the 21st March 1853, on the beautiful climate and advantages of Central America, and the desirableness of an inter-oceanic canal, are abundant proofs of the peculiar value this Map acquires from having that country so fully and accurately delineated. The Overland Routes to California & Oregon, are shown in a no less clear and satisfactory manner for the use of the emigrant or traveller, and the exploring routes are laid down with equal clearness, and elucidate the published works on the subject.

On the same sheet, and got up in the same handsome manner, is a new Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, yet on a new plan,—making it an AMERICAN MAP—showing the United States as they really are, in a central position, having the great European, African and Asiatic portions of the Globe on either side, and exhibiting the sailing route to Canton in China on the west as well as on the east. This is done on a new plan, by duplicating fifteen degrees of Longitude, or showing a portion of the Globe twice. This Map is an invaluable appendage to the large one, and makes the publication all that can be desired as a work of study or reference, equally adapted, or essential to the parlor, the schoolroom, the closet of the Clergyman, or the Counting-room of the Merchant, to the office of the Lawyer, on the Shop of the Mechanic. Bear in mind that who ever purchases gets a map of our own and the adjacent countries, in their proper position, on a large scale, and in addition thereto a map of the world, showing the locations of all the different nations of the earth—indeed the two maps are furnished at about one-half the price that maps of this size have heretofore been sold. The Press from Maine to Louisiana have spoken of the work in terms of the highest praise, and all eminent statesmen, and scientific functionaries who have examined it, recommend it to their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Root, the General Agent for the sale of this Map in North Carolina, expects to canvass the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Haywood, Madison, Jackson, and Macon, when the citizens of these counties will have an opportunity to secure this valuable work.

It is proper to state that Mr. Root has no connection whatever with the concern an Agent of which was charged at Charlotte a few weeks since with being an Abolitionist.—He is selling a different Map altogether, and knows nothing of that company. He has no such men in his employ, as his Agents are all, with a single exception, North Carolinians.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, August 21.

The steamer United States has arrived, bringing San Francisco dates of August 1.

The Democratic State Convention, after an angry session, had split and nominated two tickets.

A destructive fire had occurred at Marysville, involving a loss of $250,000 and destroying five squares.

The wheat crop had been harvested and turned out abundantly. Large quantities were being exported.

According to the religious statistics of Texas, there are twenty thousand Methodist; nine thousand of the different denominations of Baptist; six thousand Presbyterians, and two thousand Episcopalians. The Wesleyan Banner, published at Houston, informs us that every week brings accounts of revivals of religion. The gospel is certainly flourishing in that State. As for the Methodist preachers, the Banner says, "they are all after the same old sort—the pioneers of civilization and religion on the frontier—adapted to every clime and all circumstances."

The voters of Texas have gone almost unanimously for the Maine Liquor Law.

The Yellow Fever and Cholera have made their appearance at New Orleans.

Thomas C. Porter, Esq., has been appointed Collector of the Customs at New Orleans.

The Yellow Fever is raging with great fury at Savannah, Ga.

To keep skippers out of bacon in the summer—Eat your meat early in the spring. We never knew it to fail.

Things are pretty evenly divided after all. The poor man has no money, while the rich man has no appetite. The former lives in dread of the almshouse, and the latter of dyspepsia and wine pudding. Who's ahead?

Vote of North Carolina.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr, and the vote for Bragg and Dockery as far as received. The counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Alexander,	230	361	235	441
Anson,	513	1088	255	902
Ashe,	916	544	556	666
Alamance,			696	597
Burke,	489	1216	333	751
Buncombe,	684	946	592	775
Bladen,	631	358	620	426
Bertie,	420	227	410	490
Beaufort,	554	847	497	948
Brunswick,	271	343	497	948
Cabarrus,	441	714	425	642
Craven,	698	596	638	599
Cumb'rla'd,	1388	783	1473	904
Chowan,	228	249	283	245
Columbus,	443	198	503	296
Camden,	122	488	125	461
Carteret,	392	411	399	403
Cherokee,	551	540	427	684
Caswell,	1013	270	1007	220
Chatham,	980	995	1017	1137
Caldwell,	196	600	219	620
Currituck,	603	178	544	158
Cleaveland,	870	305	978	336
Catawba,			730	310
Davidson,	746	951	679	1292
Davie,	345	490	364	616
Duplin,	1072	190	1060	225
Edgcombe,	1425	104	1404	155
Franklin,	721	341	713	339
Forsythe,			897	802
Granville,	1063	1005	1078	995
Gaston,			808	138
Guilford,	480	1524	533	1615
Greene,	361	317	358	351
Gates,	406	363	422	351
Haywood,	551	368	345	350
Halifax,	541	551	584	551
Hertford,	246	360	237	306
Hyde,	408	338	303	397
Henderson,	340	762	243	687
Iredell,	393	1035	392	1256
Jones,	240	214	230	229
Johnston,	883	733	1034	827
Jackson,			366	255
Lenoir,	459	267	394	276
Lincoln,	1934	680	573	296
Madison,	168	278	428	311
McDowell,			211	637
Martin,	676	260	696	299
Moore,	646	615	605	752
Montgomery,	209	706	145	741
Macon,	432	451	229	390
Mecklenb'g,	1421	721	1023	652
Nash,	1030	84	1115	95
N. Hanover,	1342	350	1189	524
N'rtham'ton,	586	504	641	492
Onslow,	696	167	596	238
Orange,	1796	1528	963	1080
Pasquotank,	247	453	331	494
Perquimons,	312	347	343	334
Pitt,	649	636	725	708
Person,	550	341	601	331
Robeson,	760	693	782	679
Rowan,	712	776	932	976
Rock'gham,	1072	356	1036	317
Rutherford,	506	1106	621	1012
Randolph,	439	1279	403	1378
Richmond,	194	624	116	690
Sampson,	905	509	860	799
Surry,	1376	1206	797	464
Stokes,	1481	1132	1532	1237
Stanly,	80	896	95	800
Tyrell,	114	282	109	275
Union,			729	472
Wake,	1561	1102	1541	1180
Warren,	696	162	753	163
Washington,	297	247	245	388
Wayne,	1196	283	1145	304
Wilkes,	393	1345	325	1271
Watauga,			157	428
Yadkin,			650	758
Yaney,	694	336	636	349
	48,488	42,993	48,812	46,742
	42,963		46,742	
	5,491		2,070	

Three days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

New York, August 24, 1854.

The steamer Asia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of August 12.

The Czar has consented to evacuate Moldavia, and Austria has countermanded the order given her troops to advance. Austria had signed an agreement with France and England to insist on demanding terms of permanent peace.

Eighty thousand Turks were now in Wallachia, occupying the whole course of the Danube. The Russians continue to retreat, and no more fighting had occurred.

The King of Saxony had been thrown from his carriage and killed.

Three thousand French troops had landed on the Isthmus of Perekop, in the Crimea.—Three thousand French occupied Aland, in the Baltic.

The London Times declares that England already owns Russian America, by virtue of an agreement between Russia and the East Indian Company.

The cholera was raging awfully at Vienna, and was increasing at Liverpool.

VIRGINIA MINES.

An exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. Cook, of Floyd county, Virginia, published in the Lynchburg Republican, gives a minute description of the character and extent of the copper ores in South-western Virginia, the vast beds of which must soon become accessible, by means of internal communication, to the manufacturing and smelting interests of the State. The following is an extract:

"The whole distance through which the copper ore has been traced and shown to exist, with more or less certainly and destinctness, is some forty miles. Its general course correspounds with that of the Blue Ridge. It seems to follow the sinuosities of the mountains, being upon an average of about fourteen miles' distance. On this line, copper ore in considerable quantities and of good quality has been discovered. At Carter's it is very abundant and of fine quality; and the owners of that property are now putting up buildings and removing minerals. Examinations have also been made and various explorations are in progress at other points on this line—more or less promising in their character."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says of President Pierce:

"His civil achievements since his accession to the Presidency have been more important and more glorious, and more conducive to the welfare of the country, than would be a hundred victories by land and sea. The treaties which he has already made with foreign powers are peaceful triumphs, greatly augmenting the strength, and prosperity, and glory of the country."

CHARLES S. LEWIS.

The Washington Star says that Mr. Lewis, of Harrison county, who has just been elected to Congress from Virginia, to fill a vacancy, does not belong to the "first families of Virginia." The Star says:

"He is the son of a tailor, and worked in his father's shop until he was eighteen years of age; but having "a soul above buttons," he left the paternal roof at that early age, with the determination to educate himself for the profession of the law. We next hear from him as a student in one of the Ohio colleges, working at intervals at his trade in order to supply himself with the necessary pecuniary means to prosecute his studies. In due course of time he graduated with honor; then studied law—with the goose in one hand and Blackstone in the other—was admitted, and finally returned to his native village, where he 'hung out his shingle.'"

NOT BAD.—An insane woman, in one of our hospitals, became so unruly one day, that it was necessary to confine her in a room by herself. This, however, was not easily done. It was not until she mastered several of the attendants, that she was forcibly lifted up and carried by four of them towards her room.—Finding herself overpowered, her whole demeanor instantly changed and with a look of comic resignation, she said, "Well, I'm better off than my Master was. He was carried by one ass, but I'm carried by four."

No man can be prudent of his time, who is not prudent in the choice of his company.

Live not so much upon the comforts of God as upon the God of comforts.

The guilt of one sin is a greater misery than the burden of a thousand crosses.

BLOOMING ON THE OTHER SIDE.—How many hearts must be touched by the following sweet little gem. There are but few of our readers who have not lost sight of some flower they loved, but it is cheering to think that they are blooming on "the other side:"

Even for the dead I will not bind
My soul to grief—death cannot long divide;
For is it not as if the rose had climbed
My garden wall and bloomed the other side?

The sandal-tree perfumes, when riven,
The axe that laid it low,
Let man, who hopes to be forgiven,
Forgive and bless his foe.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER!

The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a daranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of consumption have their origin in the Liver. Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been exclamation of thousands That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered in which implicit confidence may be placed

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for **Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills,** and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6,00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

$20 REWARD.

A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in Jail, of my Negro man,

GEORGE,

who ran away from me, at PENDLETON, S. C., on Wednesday the 9th of August.

The said negro is black—about 30 years of age, and rather short and stout. He was brought from Petersburg, Va., and being able to *read and write*, will probably try to make his way back in THAT DIRECTION, under a FORGED PASS. Address,

W. A. HAYNE,
PENDLETON, S. C.

August 17th, 1854.—3w.

SALE OF NEGROES.

I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE;

Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of

BLACKSMITH TOOLS;

Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT.
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.		July	22—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river	C. G, Aug.	4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek "	"	11—15
Catawba	Crook'd Cr'k "	"	18—22
Franklin	" Franklin "	"	25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k "	Sept.	1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks "	"	8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k "	"	15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville, "	"	22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn. July, 1854.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15 00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm, on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greenville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as hereto fore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment; North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Something New!
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to atrial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, on'y Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.
April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

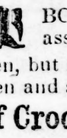
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.



BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th, 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Saltz, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON,—Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calcuated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. R CGRS' Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &c.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THI INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white Jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired. *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25.00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10.00; for 5 years, $15.00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2;00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00. Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1.50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Jnne, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community a handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.